

KUBICKA, Rudolf; VEPREK, Jaroslav

Production of fuel oils with lower content of sulfur.
Ropa a uhlie 7 no.2:48-52, 57 F '65.

VEPREK, J.

General properties of bridges with thermistors. p. 413.

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo vseobecniho strojirenstvi, Ministerstvo spoju
a Ceskoslovenska vedecko-technicka spolecnost, sekce elektrotechnika) Praha,
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 20, No. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11,
November 1959.

Uncl.

VEPREK, J.

Simple design of selective amplifiers with RC networks of the double
symmetrical T type. P 740

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR (Ministerstvo všeobecného strojírenství, Ministerstvo spojů
a Československá vedecko-technická společnost, sekce elektrotechnika) Praha,
Czechoslovakia, Vol. 20, no. 12 Dec. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960

Uncl.

VEPREK, J.

"Analysis of the characteristics of a thermistor as flow measuring element of liquids and gases." P. 353.

SLABOPROUDY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo presneho strojirenstvi, Ministerstvo spoju a Vedecka technicka spolecnost pro elektrotechniku pri CSAV). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 20, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Unclu.

ACCESSION NR: AP4015899

Z/0039/64/025/001/0034/0039

AUTHOR: Veprek, Jaroslav (Engineer, Candidate of sciences); Zobac, Ladislav
(Engineer, Candidate of sciences)

TITLE: A thermistor vacuum gauge

SOURCE: Slaboproudny obzor, v. 25, no. 1, 1964, 34-39

TOPIC TAGS: thermistor, vacuum gauge, gas pressure, vacuum measurement, pressure
measurement, bead-type thermistor

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of the dependence of a bead-type thermistor on
the gas pressure, with the purpose of producing equations suitable for designing
new thermistor vacuum gauges. At an atmospheric pressure $p_p = 760$ mm Hg the
gas has a heat conductivity $\lambda = \lambda_p$ and the resistance of the thermistor is
 $R = R_p$ (B in the graph in Fig. 2 of Enclosure 01). If the pressure drops, the
heat conductivity declines causing a drop in the thermistor resistance. When
pressure reaches the critical point $p_k = 10^{-3}$ mm Hg the heat conductivity is

Cord 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4015899

$\lambda = \lambda_k$ and resistance $R = R_k(\lambda)$ in the graph). The change in the dependence $R = f(\ln p)$ in the bead-type thermistor is shown in the graph. If pressure is $p \gg p_k$, then the equation for practical uses has the following form:

$$\Delta R_p = \Delta R_{p_k} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{e^{kp}}{w + e^{kp}}}.$$

The constant $w = f(\lambda p)$ has a considerable influence on the function $\Delta R_p = f(\ln p)$ and is equal to 0.8 in thermistors in Table 1 of Enclosure 02. The change in the pressure ΔR_{po} caused by the change of atmospheric pressure is then

$$\Delta R_{po} = \Delta R_{p_k} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{e^{kp}}{0.8 + e^{kp}}}.$$

The graphic expression of the function $\Delta R_{po}/\Delta R_{p_k} = f(\ln)$ is shown in

Card 2/9

ACCESSION NR: AP4015899

Fig. 3 of Enclosure 03. The dependence of the changes in the resistance ΔR_{pk} of the bead-type thermistor on the temperature and heat conductivity of gases is then

$$\Delta R_{pk} = 0.067 \cdot R_0 \cdot \beta_{po} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_p}} \cdot \frac{(1 - 0.01\delta)}{e^{0.014(\delta-10)}}$$

[Ω ; $^{\circ}\text{C}$, kcal/m h $^{\circ}\text{C}$]

where β_{po} is $\Delta R_{pk}/R_0$, $\sqrt{\lambda_p}$ temperature, and λ_p heat conductivity. For air ($\lambda_p/\lambda_{po} = 0.02$ kcal/m·h·degree centigrade) the equation takes the following form:

$$\Delta R_{pk} = 0.68 \cdot R_0 \cdot \beta_{po} \cdot \frac{(1 - 0.01\delta)}{e^{0.014(\delta-10)}} \cdot [\Omega; ^{\circ}\text{C}]$$

Two thermistors of the NROSA series, developed by the VUST, Prague, are described, one with a resistance of 7.7, the other with 56 k-ohms. A cross section and circuit diagram of the thermistor vacuum gauge are shown in Figs. 6 and 8 of Enclosures 04 and 05. The instrument described is said to be easier to

Card 3/8

ACCESSION NR: AP4015899

manufacture than Pirani's vacuum gauge, and yields the same results. Orig. art.
has 11 figures, 16 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav pristrojove techniky CSAV, Brno (Institute for Instruments
Technology, CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 27Aug63

DATE ACQ: 03Feb64

ENCL: 05

SUB CODE: GE, PH

NO REP SOV: 000

OTHER: 018

Card 4/24

ACCESSION NR: AP4016579

2/0039/64/025/002/0075/0078

AUTHOR: Veprek, Jaroslav (Engineer)

TITLE: The long-term resistance stability of Czech-made bead thermistors

SOURCE: Slezoproudý obzor, v. 25, no. 2, 1964, 75-78

TOPIC TAGS: bead thermistors, long-term stability

ABSTRACT: This article describes the artificial aging of Czech-made bead thermistors by loading them with a-c. In addition, a study is made of the effect of loading on the resistance variation of the thermistors; and the loading time, necessary for achieving the desired stability of the thermistor resistance, is derived from the measurement results. On the basis of the values measured, it is concluded that if the spontaneous resistance variation of the most frequently used Czech bead thermistors does not exceed 5% during their long-term use, the formation should continue for at least 3,000 hours. If the spontaneous resistance variation during the protracted operation of the thermistors is less than 0.2%, the formation should continue for at least 5,000 hours. The formation is extremely simple for it consists of the protracted loading of thermistors, arranged one after the other, by the alternating current, of the network frequency after a given time. The most advantageous loading current, dependent

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4016579

on the initial comparative resistance of the thermistors, is given by the maximum voltage decrease in one of the thermistors. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav pristrojove techniky CSAV, Brno (Institute of Instrument Engineering, CSAV)

SUBMITTED: 04Oct63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GE

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

41931
S/194/62/000/009/021/100
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Zehnula, Karel and Veprek, Jaroslav.

TITLE: A semiconductor transducer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 9, 1962, abstract 9-2-38 zh (Czech. pat., cl.
21a4, 77, 21e, 26, no. 98299, January 15, 1961)

TEXT: A design of a thermistor-type semiconductor transducer is
patented, distinguished by a heater placed inside the transducer.
The semiconductor layer is applied to the surface of the heater.
The insulator is an oxide layer. 2 figures. / Abstracter's note:
Complete translation. /

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420004-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420004-8"

VEPREK, Jaroslav, inz.

Principles of designing thermistor thermometers. Sloboprsudy obzor
(EEAI 10:3)
21 no.12:697-704 D '60.

1. Laborator prumyslove elektroniky Ceskoslovenske akademie ved,
Brno. (Thermistors) (Termometers and thermometry)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420004-8

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420004-8"

VEPREK O.

Dinas bricks from siliceous schist. R. Ranta, J. Važek, and
O. Veprek (Hudnický Listy, 1954, 9, 11-17).—Results of examination of physical and technological properties of indigenous siliceous schist are discussed. It is found that schist from certain locations is suitable for production of high quality SiO_2 bricks, which maintain their refractoriness up to 1680-1700°. S. K. Lachowicz.

VEREK, O.

Ascertaining impurities in raw materials for the production of Dinas clay.
p. 171. (SILKITY, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (REAL) I.C., Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

VEPREK, O.

4

15
Miroslav Bartuška and Otakar Veprek, *Silikaty* 2, 139-73
Jub (1958).—Silica having good technological qualities can be
produced, especially that with a high load test at high
temp. (1090°). Oscar Guire

[Signature]

VEPREK, O.

BARTA, R.; VASICEK, J.; VEPREK, O. "Dinas bricks made of silicious schist." p. 11
(Hutnicke Listy. Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1954. Brno.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, no. 6, Library of Congress. June 1954.
Uncl.

VEPRICK, S., STUDNICKA, J.

Existence of the double structure of standing striations
in the low-pressure discharge of neon. Czechoslov fiz. zurnal
23 no.2;190-123 1969.

J. Institute of Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Prague 8, Lávovská 1 (Prof. Vepřek), & Faculty
of Mathematics and Physics of the Charles University, Prague
(K. Kral, M. J. Študnicka). Submitted June 1970.

DEBELCOVÁ, M.; VEPŘEKOVÁ, A.

Persistence of lethal effect in toxins of some staphylococcal strains. II. Demonstration of the lethal factor in toxins and toxicoids of the strain 62 prepared by submerged cultivation. J. hyg. epidem. (Praga) 8 no.4:439-439 - 1964.

1. Institute of Sera and Vaccines, Prague.

M. VEPTEKOVÁ

"Training of new dietitians." p. 51. (*VIZITA LIDU*, Vol. 6, no. 4, Apr. 1953,
Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2 No. 7, July 1.53, Uncl.

STIRAND, O.; VEPREK, S.

Spectral analysis of standing layers in the plasma of a positive column of low-pressure hydrogen discharge. Chékhovskij fiz zhurnal 14 no.9:690-697 '64.

1. Institute of Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague
8, Lumumboova 1.

VEREJK-SISKA, J., and others

"Inorganic nitrogen compounds." III. Separation of inorganic nitrogen compounds by means of paper ionophoresis. In German. p. 136.

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, Praha, Czech.
Vol. 24, No. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept. 59

Unclassified

Distr: 4E3d

27

✓ Inorganic nitrogen compounds. III. The separation of
inorganic nitrogen compounds by paper ionophoresis.
Josef Veselý, František Šmirous, Vladimír Plíška,
and František Veselý (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague);
Chem. Listy 52, 410-12 (1958); cf. C.A. 52, 19051g.—Paper
ionophoresis on Whatman paper no. 1 was used for the
sepn. of NH₃, NH₄OH, N₂H₄, N₂O₅²⁻, NiO₄²⁻, NO₃⁻, and
NO₂⁻. Three procedures are required for the detection of
the above ions: Treatment with 0.5% K₂HgI₄ in 2.5%
NaOH developed NH₃, NH₄OH, and N₂H₄; treatment with
1% AgNO₃ and irradiation with ultraviolet detected N₂O₅²⁻
and NiO₄²⁻; and treatment with 1% soln. of KI with 0.5%
starch detected NO₃⁻ and NO₂⁻. M. Hudlický.

COUNTRY	:	Czechoslovakia	C
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.	78113
AUTHOR	:	Veprek-Siska, J., Pliska, V., Smirous, F., and	*
TRANSL.	:	Not given	
TITLE	:	Inorganic Compounds of Nitrogen. I. Mechanism of the Decomposition of Aqueous Solutions of Hyponitrate	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Collection Czechoslov Chem Commun, 24, No 3, 687- 693 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	:	See RZKhim, 1959, No 1, 740.	

CARD: 1/1 *
Vesely, F.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic
Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77305.

Author : Veprek-Siska Josef; Smirous Frantisek; Pliska
 Vladimir.

Inst Title : Inorganic Nitrogen Compounds. I. Determination
 of Hydronitrous Salts.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 1, 43-46.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE 09/01/2001 or other inorganic nitrogen
Abstract: A photometric method of $N_2O_3^{2-}$ determination in
the presence of N_2O_5 or other inorganic nitrogen
compounds was developed. The method is based on
the color reaction of $N_2O_3^{2-}$ with $[Ni(CN)_4]^{2-}$.
$$N_2O_3^{2-} + [Ni(CN)_4]^{2-} \rightleftharpoons [Ni(CN)_3 N_2O]$$

Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic
Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77305.

+ NO_2^- + CN^- . The color caused by the formation of the complex anion $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_3\text{NO}]^{4-}$ is photometered using a blue-green light filter. The light absorption by the excess of $\text{K}_2\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_4$ does not interfere, because its light-absorption maximum is far enough from the light-absorption maximum of $[\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_3\text{NO}]^{4-}$. That color reaction proceeds in an alkaline medium and only at an elevated temperature; in order to attain the maximum color intensity, the reaction mixture should be heated 20 min. in a boiling water bath. Considering that the color intensity depends also on the solution alkalinity, it is necessary to see to it that the concentration of OH^- ions remains constant. The

Card : 2/3

83

RECHNER,A.; ETEL,V.; VEPREK-SISKA, J.

Chemical production of active manganese dioxide. Coll Cz
Chem 28 no.11:2854-2863 N°63.

1. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

VEPREK-SISKA, J.

Thermomagnetic analysis. p. 221. (SILIKATY, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1957,
Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (REAL) LC, Vol. 5, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

VEPREK-SISKA, J.; SMIROUS, F.; PLISKA, V.

SCIENCE

Periodical CHMICKE LISTY. Vol. 52, no. 1, Jan. 1958.

VEPREK-SISKA, J.; SMIROUS, F.; PLISKA, V. Inorganic nitrogen compounds. I. Determination of oxyhyponitrite. p. 43.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

VEPREK-SISKA, J.; WAGNEROVA, D.M.

Monoequivalent oxidations. Pt. I. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.5:1320-1401
My '65.

I. Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie
der Wissenschaften, Prague. Submitted June 22, 1964.

VILLAS-BOAS, J. and others.

SCIENCE

Periodical SCIENCE (U.S.A.). Vol. 52, no. 2, Feb. 1950.

VILLAS-BOAS, J., and others. Inorganic nitrogen compounds. II. According to the decomposition of aqueous solutions of Na_2NO_3 . p. 104.

Monthly List of East European Publications (MADI) L., vol. 6, no. 5, March, 1950. incl.

ETTEL, Viktor; VEPREK-SISKA, Josef

Manganese dioxide. Chem listy 57 no.8:785-796 Ag '63.

1. Ustav anorganické chemie, Československá akademie věd, Praha.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VEPREK-SISKA, J; ETTEL, V; REGNER, A

Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Institut fur anorganische Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften), Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 3, March 1966, pp 1237-1247

"Reactions of very pure substances. Part 2: Catalyzed decomposition of alkaline permanganate solution."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VEPREK-SISKA, J; WAGNEROVA, D.M; ECKSCHLAGER, K

Institute for Inorganic Chemistry, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences (Institut fur anorganische
Chemie, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissen-
schaften) Prague - (for all)

Prague Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Comm-
unications, No 3, March 1966, pp 1248-1255

"Uni-equivalent oxidation. Part 2: Sulfite oxidation
using complex ions."

VEPREK-SISKA, J.

COUNTRY: CZECHOSLOVAKIA
SUBJECT: Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances
PUBLISHER: Ref. Tvor - Klin., Brno, 1958, No. 15070

E

AUTHORS: Veprek-Siska, J.; Smirous, F.; Pliska, V. *

TITLE: Inorganic Compounds of Nitrogen. III. Separation of Inorganic Compounds of Nitrogen by the Method of Paper Iontophoresis
PUBLISHER: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 3, 411-412

ABSTRACT: The division and detection of the products of oxidation and reduction of anions of O-containing N-acids (NO_3^- , NO_2^- , $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$, $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$, NH_3OH^+ , $\text{N}_2\text{H}_6^{+2}$, NH_4^+) by the method of paper iontophoresis is described. Division of the ions indicated in the parentheses is accomplished on three strips of Whatman No. 1 (56 x 8 cm.) chromatographic paper in different elec-

* Vesely, F.

PAGE: 1/5

E = 10

Country	: CZECHOSLOVAKIA	E
Category	: Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances	
Add. Info.	: Ref. Num - Ndm., No 1, 1959, p. 15070	
Author	:	
Institution	:	
Date	:	
Orig. Pub.	:	
Abstract	Electrolytes. For NH_4^+ , NH_3OH^+ and $\text{N}_2\text{H}_5^{+2}$, 0.001 n. H_2SO_4 solution is used as an electrolyte; for $\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^{-2}$ and $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{-2}$ - a solution of 15 g. of Na_2SO_4 and 0.6 g. of NaOH in one liter; and for NO_2^- and NO_3^- - a solution of Na_2SO_4 (15 g./l.) with saturated Ag sulfate. On each strip, 1 ml. of analyzed solution (solution of corresponding Na salts or chlorides in 0.001 n. NaOH) is ap-	
Cont'd		
Page:	2/5	

Country	: CZECHOSLOVAKIA	E
Category	: Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances	
Abs. Jour	: Ref Khur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15070	
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig. Pub.	:	
Abstract Cont'd	: more mobile complex anion with Fe ⁺³ . The mobilities of NO ₂ ⁻ and NO ₃ ⁻ are also approximately similar and, therefore, for their division Ag ⁺ is used, which decreases the ion mobility of NO ₂ ⁻ . For the detection of ions of the first group, K ₂ HgI ₄ is used; for ions of the second group - AgNO ₃ (reduction of Ag ₂ N ₂ O ₂ and Ag ₂ N ₂ O ₃ to metallic Ag in ultraviolet light); and for ions of the third group - KI (isolation of I ₂ as a result of the interaction of KI with NO ₂ ⁻)	
Carry	: 1/5	

VEPREK-SISKA, J.

Authors: Vojtěch Šilka, J., Šátrous, F., and Plíšek, V.
Title: Inorganic-Bioorganic Compounds & Organometallics in Alkaline
 Reduction. Reduction of nitrates in alkaline & acidic
 Mechanisms of the Reduction of nitrates and
 Mechanisms of the Reduction of nitrates in
 Solution (IV). Mechanisms of
 reduction of nitrates in
Periodicals: Časopis Československé
 Chemické Společnosti, 1958, Vol. 32, No. 11, pp. 2056 - 2059
Abstract: It was found that the reduction of sodium amalgam yields
 alkaline solutions of nitrate by sodium amalgam
 reaction of alkali metal nitrates with sodium amalgam.

Cartas / 5

Presence of NO_2^- is indicated by the production of the violet colour of the tricyanotriazobenzoic acid compound. Its identity was determined by absorption spectra. Since the coloured tricyanotriazobenzoic compound can arise by the reaction of hydroxylamine with $\text{K}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$, the test was repeated each time with a sample which was acidified and then added alkalin again. With this deacetylation of NO_2^- the reaction with $\text{K}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ was found to be negative.

Nitrite, hyponitrite, hydrazine and ammonia were detected after a preliminary separation by paper electrophoresis. Whatman No. 1 chromatography paper was spotted with the reduced solution (Sul). For the detection of anions, the solution was neutralised to pH=10 with acetic acid and for the detection of hydroxylamine, hydrazine and ammonia it was acidified slightly with sulphuric acid (1:1) (with cobalt) immediately before spotting.

Authors' note: for the compounds HNO and H_2NO_2^- , the terms "nitroxy" and "hyponitrous acid" are used, since they are generally so called in the current literature. This is an abridged translation. There 1 figure, 1 table and 14 references, 3 of which are Czech, 5 English and 7 German.

ASSOCIATION:
Katedra anorganické chemie, Výzkumný ústav chemicko-technologické Praha (Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University of Prague, Research Institute, Prague, Czechoslovakia)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Inorganic Chemistry. Complex
Compounds.

C-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 740.

Author : Veprek-Sieka, J.; Pliska, V.; Smirous, F.; Vesely, F.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Inorganic Nitrogen Compounds. II. The Mechanism
for the Decomposition of Aqueous Hyponitrate Solu-
tions.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 2, 184-189.

Abstract: The mechanism for the decomposition and oxidation
of aqueous solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ (I), also the effect
of pH on the stability of solutions was investigated.
The direction of isothermal dehydration of the sys-
tem I + water at 20°C . indicates the presence of
the monohydrate of I. Depending on the volume of
gas, separated by complete decomposition of I in

Card 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Inorganic Chemistry. Complex
Compounds.

C-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 740.

Abstract: aqueous solution at 100° C. and at different pH,
this decomposition in alkali medium takes place
according to the following equation: $2\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} +$
 $+ \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{N}_2\text{O} + 2\text{NO}_2^- + 2\text{OH}^-$, and in acid medium to
the equation: $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{2-} + 2\text{H}^+ = 2\text{NO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. A gas
analysis for the rate of decomposition of the solu-
tions of I at 20° C. and 55° C., and their rate of
oxidation at 20° C. depending on the pH, indicated
that I is stable in a strong alkali medium, but by
decreasing the alkalinity its stability also de-
creases. As the result of hydrolysis, the stable
 $\text{N}_2\text{O}_3^{2-}$ anion is converted into the unstable HN_2O_3^-
anion, which upon rupture of the N-N bond decom-
poses readily according to the following equation;

Card 2/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420004-8"

VEDŘEK-SÝSKA, JOSEF

CZECH

Effect of hydrolysis on the magnetic moment of the
nickel(II) and copper(II) complexes in aqueous medium.
Technický Průmysl České republiky, Praha, Czechoslovakia
Measurements of the magnetic moments of the nickel(II) and copper(II)
complexes show that the magnetic moment of the Ni(II) ions depends
on the pH, ionic strength and ionic radius. These dependences
are explained by the ion and electron transfer between the
dissolved basic salts.

✓
B. Pech

VEPRIK (fnu), RAZORENOV, L.A., FRADKIN, M.I., TOLSTOV, K.D., KURNOSOVA, L.V., CHUKIN

"Controlled exposition of nuclear emulsions on sputniks"

Fourth International Colloquium on Photography (Corpuscular) - Munich, West
Germany, 3-8 Sep 62

VEPRIK, D.I., inzh.; IZRAILEV, M.S., inzh.; RISS, L.O., inzh.; SAL'KOV,
B.L., inzh.

Features of relay protection of traction substation feeding lines.
Elektricheskoe no.1:15-22 Ja '61. (MIRA 144)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Teploelektroproyekta.
(Electric railroads—Current supply)
(Electric protection)

ANTONOVA, I.T., inzhener (Moskva); BARIT, S.Yu., inzhener (Moskva); VEPRIK,
I.B., inzhener (Moskva).

Heat-resistant concrete for lining furnaces. Stroi.pred.neft.prom.
l no.6:16-18 Ag '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Refractory materials) (Concrete)

MAKAREVICH, Vitaliy Sergeyevich; VEPRIK, Gennadiy Nikolayevich;
GERASIMOV, Vasiliy Petrovich; SIMONOV, Veniamin Georgiyevich;
GORODETSKOV, A.P., inzh., retsenzent; LYUTTSAU, A.G., inzh.,
retsenzent; ZUBLEVSKIY, S.M., inzh., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn.
red.

[Detection and elimination of faults in VL22²² electric locomotives]
Obnaruzhenie i ustranenie neispravnostei na elekrovozakh VL22²².
Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 127 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

LEYRIKH, V.E.; VEPRIK, I.B.; PROKHOROV, V.Kh.

Expanding portland cement for fusing joints of precast reinforced
concrete storage tanks. Stroi.truboprov. 8 no.7:6-8 Jl '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu
magistral'nykh truboprovodov.

VEPRIK, V. P.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Survey of the history of obstetrics and gynecology of the medical faculty of Khar'kov State Medical Institute for the 150 years from 1805-1955." Khar'kov, 1961. 12 pp; 200 copies; price not given; school not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 201)

VEPRIK, YA.M.

VEPRIK, Ya.M.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Comparison of the reducing activity of p-oxyphenylglycine, metol,
and p-aminophenol. Trudy LIKI no.4:212-217 '56. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Kafedra obshchey i analiticheskoy khimii i kafedra fizicheskoy
khimii.
(Glycine) (Metol) (Phenol)

VEPRIK, Ya. M. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The oxidizing and reducing potential
and the developing action of ~~phenyl-~~-oxyphenylglycine." Len, 1957. 14 pp
(Min of Culture RSFSR. Len Inst of Moving Pictures Engineers), 125 copies
(KL, 6-58, 100)

-20-

VEPRIK, Ya.M.

FAYERMAN, G.P.; VEPRIK, Ya.M.

Quantitative determination of p-hydroxyphenylglycine. Zhur.nauch.i
prikl.fot.i kin. 2 no.2:110-115 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov.
(Glycine)

20-2-33/60

AUTHORS: Veprik, Ya. M., Fayerman G. P.

TITLE: Determination of the Oxidizing-Reducing Potentials of
p-Oxyphenylglycine (Opredeleniye okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nykh
potentsialov p-oksifenilglitsina)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 2, pp.354-357
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: There does not yet exist any generally accepted interpretation of the mechanism and of the mathematical interrelationships of the process of photographic development. Unlike other interpretations, the so-called "electrochemical" theory of development offers explanations that are not only of a qualitative character but also permit, in principle, a quantitative verification. For this purpose, one must know the values of the electrochemical potentials of the silver particles of the photograph to be developed, further also the values of the oxidizing-reducing potentials of the developers at different pH in presence of the other developer components. As the measurement of the potentials of the developers is difficult,

Card 1/4

20-2-33/80

Determination of the Oxidizing-Reducing Potentials of p-Oxyphenylglycine

the authors of the paper under review set themselves the task of experimental determination, at different values of pH, of the oxidizing-reducing potentials of p-oxyphenylglycine ("glycine"). This substance is used in photography and it represents a structural analogon of the well investigated methol and p-aminophenol. The measurements were carried out by oxidation titration with a smooth platinum electrode in pure nitrogen atmosphere. In an acid medium, the $\text{Ce}(\text{SO}_4)_2$ solution was used as oxidizer, whereas in an alkaline medium the $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ solution was used for that purpose. In the acid medium the curve of titration showed two potential jumps. On the other hand, only one jump existed at a retitration. The first jump corresponds to the two oxidation equivalents of the cerium sulphate IV, whereas the second jump (in the acid medium) and the only jump in the alkaline medium corresponds to the four equivalents. Both on the first and on the second oxidation stage the oxidized form remains unchanged for some time. The reaction of oxidation has a reversible course. The paper under review contains a possible scheme of this reaction. The authors of the present paper have determined that the reduction reaction of AgNO_3 by p-oxyphenylglycine in the acid medium takes place faster than by methol and p-aminophenol.

Card 2/3

20-2-33/60

Determination of the Oxidizing-Reducing Potentials of p-Oxyphenylglycine

It is known from photographic experience that the alkaline glycine developer works slower than the developer with the two latter substances. Thus the experiments described in this paper resulted in the determination of exactly such relations of the reaction velocities of the silver ion reduction which could be expected from the point of view of the electrochemical theory of development. There are 3 figures, and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Institute for Cinematographic Engineering
(Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov)

PRESENTED: September 20, 1956, by A. N. Terenin, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: September 17, 1956

Card 3/4

AUTHORS: Veprik, Ya.M.; Fayerman, G.P. SCV-77-3-5-5/21

TITLE: The Photography Action of **Paraoxyphenyl Glycine** in the Light of the Electrochemical Development Theory (Fotografi-cheskoye deystviye paraoksifenilglytsina v svete elektro-khimicheskoy teorii proyavleniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnye i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii: 1958, Vol 5, Nr 5, pp 245-350 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To check Shishkina's theory that linear dependence between the image density and the pH of the developer exists, the author investigated the development speed of a glycine developer at various pH values from 1.0 to 11.0. As predicted by the electrochemical development theory, there proved to be a linear relationship between the density of the developed image, the pH of the developer and the logarithm of the concentration of developing substance in it. Glycine and methol developers, reduced to the same oxidizing-reducing potentials, were compared and gave practically identical results for both chemical and physical development. **Paraoxyphenylglycine** develops more slowly than methol in an alkaline medium, and faster in an acid one. Development in a **paraoxyphenyl glycine** physical developer given a sensitivity

Card 1/2

SCV-77-3-5-5/21

The Photography Action of **Paraoxyphenyl Glycine** in the Light of the
Electrochemical Development

of only 6-10 times less and a contrast of 2.5-3 times more
than in a standard chemical developer. There are 9 graphs,
1 table and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 1
American.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov (The Leningrad In-
stitute of Motion-Picture Engineers)

SUBMITTED: February 21, 1957

1. Photographic emulsions--Theory 2. Photographic emulsions
--Electrochemistry

Card 2/2

05459

SOV/120-59-3-30/46

AUTHORS: Veprik, Ya. M., Protsanova, S. P. and Fayerman, G. P.

TITLE: Minimum Ionization Particle Tracks Obtained by the Physical Development Method (Poluchenije izobrazheniya sledov chashts s minimal'noy ionizatsiyey metodom fizicheskogo proyavleniya)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 3.
pp 128-129 + 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors have attempted to use the n-oxyphenyl glycine physical developer to detect minimum ionization tracks in NIKFI-R nuclear emulsions. It was found that this method may be used to improve the energy discrimination between minimum ionization particles and to reduce the γ -ray background. The method has been used with 15 and 200 Mev protons and 300 Mev π^+ mesons in NIKFI-R emulsions 200 μ thick. The films were first immersed in distilled water for 15-20 min at 10°C (all the other stages were also carried out at this temperature). The films were then placed in the following chemical developer for a short time:
Water (50°C) - 750 ml,
 Na_2SO_3 (anhydrous) - 12.5 g.

Card 1/3

05459
SOV/120-59-3-30/46

Minimum Ionization Particle Tracks Obtained by the Physical Development Method

K_2CO_3 - 25.0 g

n-oxyphenyl glycine - 5.0 g

cold water - up to 1 l.

This developer was activated by the addition of 0.1 g/l of "phenidon". The films were then placed in a stop-bath (0.5% CH_3COOH solution) and subsequently carefully washed and fixed in the following fixer:

H_2CO_3 (anhydrous) - 1 g,

Na_2SO_3 (anhydrous) - 5 g,

$Na_2S_2O_3 \cdot 5H_2O$ - 300 g,

Water - 700 ml.

The films were fixed for 70 min and then washed again. They were then developed in physical n-oxyphenyl glycine developer for 20 min. Subsequently they were washed again and dried in water alcohol solutions until they assumed their original dimensions. Fig 1 shows a comparison of the result of chemical (a) and physical (b) development of 200 μ nuclear emulsions irradiated with

Card 2/3

05459
SOV/120-59-3-30/46

Minimum Ionization Particle Tracks Obtained by the Physical Development Method

π^+ mesons at 300 Mev. Fig 2 shows a comparison between the chemical (a) and physical (b) development of 200 μ emulsions irradiated with neutrons from a Po-Be source with a gamma background.

There are 2 figures and 10 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 1 English, 2 French.

ASSOCIATIONS: Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov
(Leningrad Institute for Cinematographic Engineers) and
Ob"yedinennyj institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute for Nuclear Studies)

SUBMITTED: March 30, 1958

Card 3/3

VEPRIK, Ya.M.

Investigating the oxidation of N-hydroxyphenylglycine. Trudy
LIKI no. 5:177-182 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey i analiticheskoy khimii Leningradskogo
instituta kinoinzhenerov.
(Glycine) (Photography--Developing and developers)

3.2100 (also 4303)

37199
S/560/61/000/011/005/012
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Veprik, Ya.M., Kurnosova, L.V., Razorenov, L.A.,
Tolstov, K.D., Fradkin, M.I. and Chukin, V.S.

TITLE: Experiment on the development of photographic
emulsions on board the second cosmic spaceship

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli.
no.11. Moscow, 1961. Rezul'taty nauchnykh
issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremya piletov vtorogo
i tret'ego kosmicheskikh korabley-sputnikov, 35-41

TEXT: The second Soviet cosmic spaceship carried stacks
of thick nuclear emulsions. Owing to the fact that the spaceship
remained in orbit for a considerable time, the number of particles
recorded in the emulsions was very large, which could complicate
subsequent scanning and identification of particle tracks. It was,
therefore, necessary to develop the emulsions before too many
particles had been recorded. An account is given in the present
paper of how the emulsions were in fact developed on board the
spaceship. The operation was carried out in four stages, namely:
1) exposure of the emulsions to the radiations for a given time,

Card 1/2

Experiment on the development ... S/560/61/000/011/005/012
E032/E514

2) development, 3) storage of the emulsions (latent-image centres produced during this period could not be developed), 4) subsequent laboratory analysis on the Earth's surface. The whole operation was carried out in a hermetically sealed container. The emulsion stack (20 unbacked emulsions 300 μ thick each) had to be so arranged that after the exposure the emulsions could be separated from each other and the developer let in. This was done by a piston device (a schematic drawing of the latter is reproduced). After this operation the developer was removed and a stopping solution was introduced. The emulsions remained in this solution until they were returned to the laboratory for final treatment. It was found that relativistic tracks were easily visible in these emulsions, although the sensitivity to the latter turned out to be somewhat lower than usual. Two particle-track microphotographs are reproduced to illustrate the possibilities of the method. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1961

Card 2/2

BOGOMOLOV, K.S., red.; PERFILOV, N.A., red.; BELOVITSKIY, G.Ye., red.; DOEROSEDOVA, Ye.P., red.; ZIDANOV, G.B., red.; KAPTUZHANSKIY, A.L., red.; LYUBOMILOV, S.I., red.; MINERVINA, Z.V., red.; RAZORENOVA, I.F., red.; ROMANOVSKAYA, K.M., red.; SAMOYLOVICH, D.M., red.; STARININ, K.V., red.; TRET'YAKOVA, M.I., red.; UVAROVA, V.M., red.; SHUR, L.I., red.; POPOVA, A.K., red.; VEPRIK, Ya.M., red.; VERES, L.F., red. izd-va; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.B., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Nuclear photography; transactions] IAderniaia fotografiia; trudy tret'ego Mezhdunarodnogo soveshchaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 474 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Colloque International de Photographie Corpusculaire. 3d, Moscow, 1960.
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut, Moskva (for Bogomolov, Uvarova, Romanovskaya, Starinin).
3. Predsedatel' Organizatsionnogo komiteta Tret'yego Mezhdunarodnogo soveshchaniya po yadernoy fotografii. 1960, Moakva (for Bogomolov).
4. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Organizatsionnogo komiteta Tre'yego Mezhdunarodnogo soveshchaniya po yadernoy fotografii. 1960, Moskva (for Perfilov).
5. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopina Akademii nauk, Leningrad (for Shur, Perfilov).
6. Institut sovetskoy torgovli im. F.Engel'sa (for Kartuzhanskiy).
7. Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy, Dubna (for Lyubomilov).
8. Institut atomnoy energii im. I.V.Kurchatova Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva (for Samoylovich).

(Photography, Particle track)

VEPRIK, Ya.M.

Physical developing with gold center developers. Zhur.nauch.i
prikl.fot.i kin. 7 no.5:384-385 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov.
(Photography--Developing and developers)
(Photography--Particle track)

VEPRIK, Ya.M.; SINTSOV, V.N.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Investigating the speed rate of the physical development with
P-hydroxyphenylglycine developers. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot.
i kin. 9 no.1:27-31 Ja-F'64. (MIKA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov (LIKI).

VEPRIK, Ya.M.; GUSEVA, I.A.; ZHDANOV, A.P.; MARTYSH, G.G.; SHUR, L.J.

Nuclear emulsions developable in water-alkali solutions.
Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fct. i kin. 9 no.3:207-208 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov i Radiyevyy institut
imeni Khlopina, Leningrad. Submitted December 16, 1963.

VEPRIK, Ya.M.; FAYERMAN, C.P.

Redox potentials of p-hydroxyphenylglycine at varying pH values.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3:502-507 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzenerov.

VEPRIK, Ya.M.; SINTSOV, V.N.; FAYERMAN, G.P.

Investigating the kinetics of silver nitrate reduction by
p-hydroxyphenylglycine. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin.
8 no.6:434-437 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov (LIKI).

VEPRIK, Ya.M.; KARTUZHANSKIY, A.L.; TABOLA, V.P.

Relationship between the surface and internal latent images
determined by the physical development. Zhur. nauch. i prikl.
fot. i kin. 8 no.4:309-310 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Leningradskiy institut kinoinzhenerov (LIKI).
(Photochemistry)
(Photography—Developing and developers)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420004-8

VEPRIKOV, N.N. (Perm' 57, ul.Kirovogradskaya, d.71,kv.46)

Fatal outcome as a result of using ether anesthesia. Klin.khir.
no.8:65-66 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(ETHER (ANESTHETIC)--TOXICOLOGY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420004-8"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420004-8

VEPRIKOV, N.N. (Perm')

Lymphangioma of the mesentery of the small intestine. Khirurgija
no.11:124-125 '61. (MTRA 12.1.1)
(MESENTERY--TUMORS) (LYMPHATICS--TUMORS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859420004-8"

VEPRIKOV, N.N.; IVANOV, V.M.

Hashimoto's goiter. Vest. khir. 92 no.1:74-75 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - N.N. Veprikov) mediko-sanitarnoy chasti (glavnnyy vrach - N.T. Zabolot'ko), Perm.

VEPRIKOVA, D. I.

Our experience in raising fine-wooled sheep Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry,

1954. 20 p.

1. Sheep - Russia.

VEPRIKVA, N.A.

Activation of the educational process in human anatomy and physiology classes. Biol. v shkole no.3:32-35 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
1. Zaveduyushchaya uchebnoy chast'yu shkoly rabochey molodezhi
No. 1 g. Ul'yanovska.
(Anatomy, Human--Study and teaching)
(Physiology--Study and teaching)

OROBCHENKO, Ye.V.; VEPRINSKAYA, M.N.; PRYANISHNIKOVA, N.Yu.

Utilization of the still residues of synthetic fatty acids in the production of polymeric materials. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.8:27-28 Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.

OROZHELETO, Ye.V., inzh.; PRYATISHNIKOVA, N.Yu.; *et al.* KALIN, V.I.

Properties and chemical composition of the various types of
synthetic fatty acids. Msl.-zhir. prom. 27 No. 2:25-26 '61.
(VIA 14:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sticitel'nika i tsvetnogo
i zhdelya.
(Acids, Fatty)

L 44368-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(v)

IJP(c) RM/WW

ACC NR: AP6023062 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/004/0024/0026

AUTHOR: Volk, A. I.; Timofeyev, N. Ya.; Vepinskaya, M. N.; Shtern, K. A.; Kozorovitskiy, V. R.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of the technological parameters for the continuous production of the polyester glass-plastic laminates

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1966, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: laminated glass, laminated plastic, synthetic material, styrene

ABSTRACT: The effect of styrene content in the binder (18-34%), temperature of charge make-up (20°-60°C), and duration of charge gelatinization (3-9 minutes) on the mechanical properties of polyester glass-plastic laminates was investigated. The binder was composed of styrene and polydiethyleneglycolmaleinatephthalate. Polymerization of the laminates was conducted at 80°C using 1.5% benzoyl peroxide initiator. It was found that the higher the styrene content, the greater the rate of binder hardening. The best mechanical properties of laminates (highest bending strength) resulted from the use of binders containing 26-33% styrene. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 002

UDC: 678.06-419 : 677.521 : 69-932

Card 1/1

33
B

L 45889-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJK(c) MM/RM
ACC NR: AP6024049 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/005/0032/0033

AUTHOR: Volk, A. I.; Shtern, K. A.; Timofeyev, N. Ya.; Vepriinskaya, M. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of certain initiating systems on the setting of a binder for sheet
fiber-glass reinforced plastics

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 5, 1966, 32-33

TOPIC TAGS: polyester resin, peroxide, copolymerization, reinforced plastic, polymerization initiator

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to determine the type and amount of initiating admixtures promoting the copolymerization of polydiethylene glycol maleate phthalate resin with styrene (PN-1 resin) at 80-85°C. Combinations of pairs of peroxy compounds were chosen such that the activity of one peroxide manifested itself at a moderate temperature (70-80°C), and the activity of the other, at 100-120°C. Thus, the heat evolved by the action of the first, more active peroxide, leads to the initiation of the polymerization reaction by the second peroxide, whose decomposition temperature is higher. The following pairs were employed: benzoyl peroxide (BP) - methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP); BP - cyclohexanone peroxide (CHP); BF - cumene hydroperoxide (CHP). Graphs of variation of the temperature in the sample with time, characterizing the course of the exothermic process of copolymerization, were plotted. In all

UDC: 678.744.5.06-419.8:677.521:678.044.5

Card 1/2

L 45889-66

ACC NR: AP6024049

cases, the use of pairs of peroxy compounds caused a faster setting of the polyester binder than in the case of each peroxide individually, and the ultimate strength in static bending was increased. The data obtained may be utilized in the manufacture of sheet fiber-glass reinforced plastics. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 003 / SOV REF: 001

Card 2/2 LC

VEPHINSKIY, M. [Vopryns'kyi, M.]; SERGIYENKO, M.

There will be thriving collective farm cities. Zem. ta
pratsia no.1:2-4 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ukraine--City planning)

VEPRINSKIY, M. [Vopryns'kiy, M.]

A chemistry professor's marvelous "sheep." *Lamta pratsia* no.5:12
(nIRA 12:10)

By '59. (Wool, Artificial)

VEPRINSKIY, S.
P.2

25(3)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1672

USSR. Upravleniye po organizatsii i mekhanizatsii ucheta

Mekhanizatsiya ucheta i vychislitel'nykh rabot na promyshlennom predpriyatiu; sbornik statey (Mechanization of Accounting and Computing Operations in an Industrial Establishment; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Gosstatizdat, 1957. 125 p. 5,100 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. TSentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye.

Ed.: V.A. Ustiyants; Tech. Ed.: A.A. Kapralova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel servicing computers, tabulators, punch card machines, etc., and for those using this equipment.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles reviews various aspects of mechanical invoicing, use of key-operated calculators in account-

Card 1/4

Mechanization of Accounting (Cont.)

SOV/1672

ing, functions of interplant clearing houses, accounting of state taxes using business machines and computers, and operation of punch card machines. Technical features of computing and calculating are discussed and some measures to improve reliability are outlined. No personalities are mentioned. There are 8 Soviet references.

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Card 2/4

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SOV/1672

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- Center of the Novo-Ufimskiy neftepererobatyvayushchiy zavod- New Petroleum Refinery at Ufa) 109
- Tikhomirov, Yu., and N. Kotov. Automatic Stopping of the Tabulator and Switching on of a Light Signal With the Appearance of a "Short" in the Tabulator and the Totaling Perforator 120
- Fokin, N. Modernization of the Totaling Perforator for the T-4MI Tabulator 123

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (HF5679.R8)

JG/bg
8-5-59

Card 4/4

VEPRINTSEV, A.A.

Tasks in the further improvement of Moscow's street lighting.
Gor.khoz.Mosk.29 no.3:33-37 Ag '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Toplivno-energeticheskogo upravleniya
Mosgorispolkoma
(Moscow--Street lighting)

VEPRINTSEV, B.N.

Electrical activity of the giant axon of the earthworm in a supercooled state. Biofizika 4 no. 4:401-403 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet, kafedra biofiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (COLD-PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(NERVES)

VEPRINTSEV, B.N.; SAKHAROV, D.A.

Potential of the nuclear membrane of the nerve cell. Biofizika 8
no.4:526 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva i Institut
morfologii zhivotnykh AN SSSR imeni A.N. Severtsova, Moskva.

VEPRINTSEV, B.N.; VORONIN, Yu.A.; CHURGAYA, V.Ye.

Study of supraspinal nerve cells. Biofizika 9 no. 1:122-124
'64. (MIRA 17-7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

VEPRINTSEV, B.N.

Physicochemical mechanisms of the generation of an action potential. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 9:98-104 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra biofiziki Moskovskogo universiteta.

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